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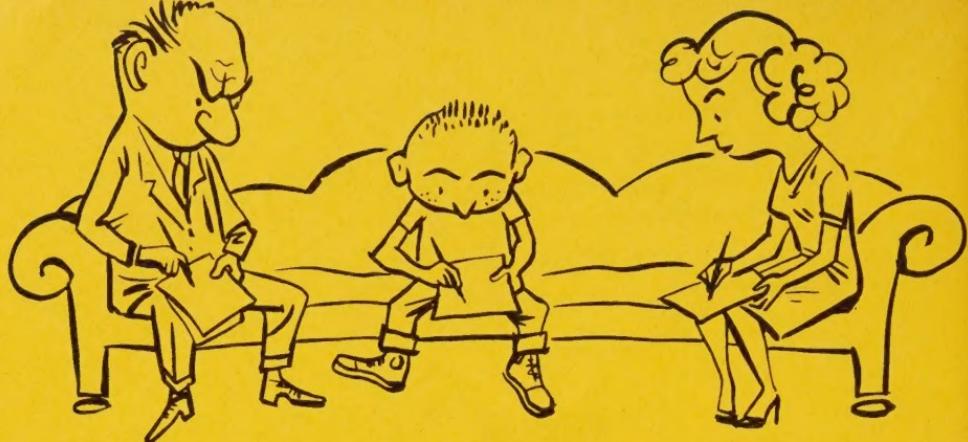
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Nov 1, 1976

A GUIDE

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
for
**PARENTS and
YOUTH**





**THE RIGHT ANSWER TO ONE OF THESE (OR
20 OTHER) QUESTIONS COULD BE OF VITAL
IMPORTANCE TO SOME MEMBER OF THE FAMILY**

What are the regulations concerning loitering on the streets at night ?

Are parents responsible for damage done to property by their children ?

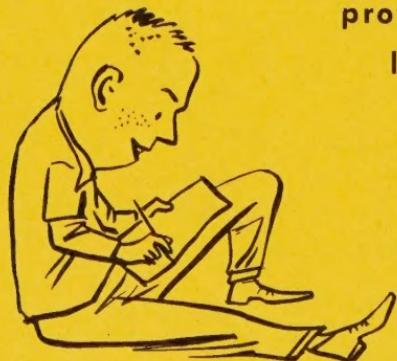
What are some precautions which may be taken to help protect yourself, your family, and your home ?

We suggest that members of your family read this booklet, then get together and test yourselves with the thought provoking

FAMILY QUIZ

provided on the

last pages



7802853

A GUIDE

FOR PARENTS AND
YOUTH



Prepared by
THE BERKELEY POLICE DEPARTMENT
THE ALBANY POLICE DEPARTMENT

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BERKELEY-ALBANY COUNCIL OF PARENTS
AND TEACHERS ASSOCIATIONS

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Foreword

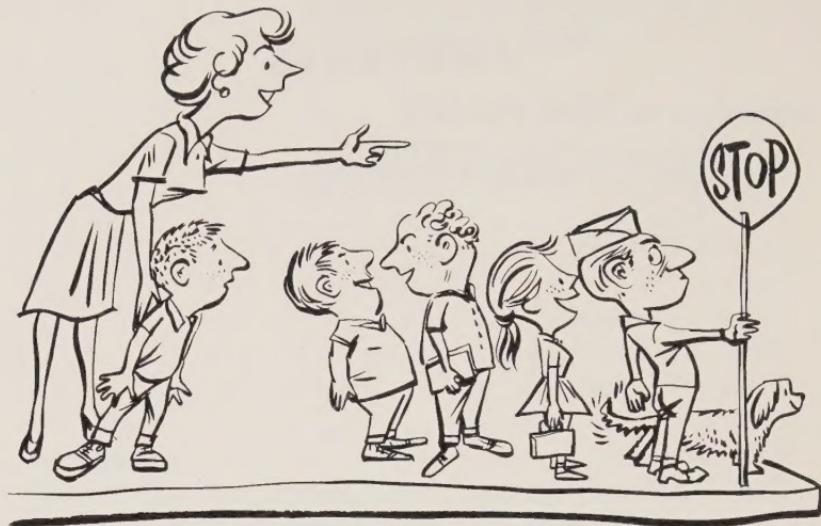
One of the recommendations resulting from the 1960 President's White House Conference on Children and Youth is as follows: "That informational material and brief summaries of laws of major concern to young people be developed to help them avoid initial minor infractions of the law which often lead to negative attitudes and more serious delinquency."

Problems are sometimes created for both parents and youth through lack of knowledge and understanding of the various statutes and laws pertaining to minors. This booklet is being published with the hope that it will help the young people of Berkeley and Albany, and their parents, to achieve a better understanding of the law, as it serves them and those with whom they live.

The basic components of community living are best taught by parental example in a home where there is willing compliance with the many rules and proven customs which are necessary for safe, well-adjusted living and responsible citizenship.

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| Suggestions for Family Protection | 4 |
| Getting Children Ready for School | 4 |
| Information for Children | 4 |
| Hitch Hiking | 5 |
| Missing Children | 5 |
| Theft | 6 |
| Property Damage | 6 |
| Suggestions for Parents | 6 |
| Theater Attendance | 7 |
| Parties | 7 |
| Baby Sitters | 8 |
| Normal Safety Precautions | 9 |
| Selected Laws for Youth | 10 |
| Bicycles | 11 |
| Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor | 12 |
| Disturbing or Disorderly Conduct | 13 |
| Employment | 13 |
| Entertainment | 16 |
| Fighting | 16 |
| Firecrackers and Fireworks | 17 |
| Hitchhiking | 17 |
| Juvenile Court | 18 |
| Liquor Regulations | 19 |
| Loitering — Juveniles During Late Hours | 20 |
| Loitering Near Schools | 20 |
| Malicious Acts | 21 |
| Marriage Laws | 22 |
| Military Obligation | 22 |
| Morals | 22 |
| Motor Vehicles | 23 |
| Narcotics | 24 |
| Parental Liability | 25 |
| Police Procedures | 25 |
| School Regulations | 26 |
| Tobacco | 27 |
| Weapons | 27 |
| America's Greatest Resource — Our Youth | 29 |
| Acknowledgements | 32 |
| A Family Quiz Can Be a Challenge. How Much Have You Learned? (True or False) | 30 |
| For Discussion | 31 |



I. GETTING CHILDREN READY TO START SCHOOL

Going to school for the first time is a challenging and exciting experience. Make it a safe adventure for your child by:

1. Walking with the child over the safest route to school.
2. Observing and explaining all traffic signs and signals.
3. Using caution at all crossings, staying on sidewalk areas.
4. Explaining the job of the Junior Traffic Police and explaining their authority over all children while they are on duty and in uniform. (Tell your son he may have the honor of being a Traffic Boy later on.)
5. Giving clear definite instructions about when children are to come home from school.

II. INFORMATION FOR CHILDREN

Most adults are friendly and helpful to children. Encourage children to respond to friendliness with a smile or friendly "hello." But children who walk to and from school alone should be told:

1. You must not accept rides from strangers or go with strangers on foot.
2. You must not loiter or play alone in alleys or empty buildings.
3. You should not give your name, address or telephone number to strangers.

Children can be advised to report to the nearest teacher, playground director or person in authority any stranger who bothers them. Train children to notice the kind of clothing the stranger was wearing, the license number of his car. Children can scratch the number in the dust if they have no pencil or paper with them.

III. HITCH HIKING

Be sure that your children understand that hitch hiking is against the law and is dangerous for several reasons. Hitch hikers are frequently victims of serious crimes. Similarly, persons offering or giving rides to strangers may become victims of these same crimes.

In case of an accident, the driver of the automobile may be liable for injuries received by the passengers. (See Hitch Hiking, Section XIX, page 17.)

IV. MISSING CHILDREN

If an occasion arises when a child must be reported missing:

1. Notify your police department at once.
2. Be prepared to give an accurate description of your child and the clothing he was wearing.
3. Enlist the neighbors and the older children of the vicinity in the search, since they will be likely to know and recognize the child and know the areas and places where children play.
4. Keep someone in the home, preferably the mother, in case the child should return home.
5. When checking your neighborhood, check every house and back yard.
6. Be sure to check each room in your own house thoroughly, in and under beds, behind furniture, in the garage, etc.
7. When giving information to your police department, be sure to include the amount of money your child possesses, his state of health, and whether he has access to a car, motorcycle or bicycle.
8. Stay active in the search, keeping in touch with relatives and friends who may be contacted, and relay any information received to the police.

V. THEFT

A respect for the property rights of others should be taught to your children early in life.

Parents should have knowledge of their children's possessions, and the appearance of unfamiliar possessions should be checked. Young children sometimes "find" things that do not belong to them. If this is discovered, instruction can be given and the "found" articles returned.

Some children get involved in shoplifting. They may explain that they have secured certain articles by trading with friends. There should be parental supervision if children do trade their possessions with their friends.

VI. PROPERTY DAMAGE

A great deal of property damage is caused by some small children. This is especially true of damage to vacant buildings and construction jobs, where there is temptation to scratch initials, break windows, or do other types of damage. Vacant buildings and construction jobs are unsafe places for children to play, and your child should never be allowed to use these places as a playground.

Another source of property damage, as well as personal injury, is the BB gun, and it should be noted that it is illegal for any person to discharge these weapons within the city limits. (See Weapons, Section XXXIV, Page 28)

Parents may have a legal liability for property damage caused by their children. (See Parental Liability, Section XXX, Page 25.)

VII. SUGGESTIONS FOR PARENTS

As parents, you should always be well informed about the activities of your children. Check on young children frequently to make sure they do not wander.

If a child comes to your house for any length of time, call his parents to make sure they know where he is.

When children become old enough to spend time away from home, you should know where and with whom they are going. Know in advance when they plan to return home and how they plan to get there.

Teach your children the anti-loitering ordinance and curfew reg-

ulations and explain to the children what they should do in case of an unforeseen difficulty. (See Loitering — Juveniles, Section XXII, Page 20.)

When you must leave the house for a time, give your children an address and phone number where you may be reached in an emergency.

VIII. THEATER ATTENDANCE

Make theater attendance a family occasion or encourage your child to attend a matinee with a friend. Make sure the theater is well supervised and that your child knows he can and should call the usher immediately if the need arises.

A theater, skating rink, or bowling alley should not be used in lieu of a baby sitter.



IX. PARTIES

Here are a few suggestions which might be helpful when planning a party for children.

1. Parents should be at home during the party. If it is a large party, there should be adults present to adequately supervise the gathering.
2. Girls should never be allowed to have slumber parties when their parents are not at home.

3. Admittance to the party should be by invitation only, and invitations should state at what time the party will begin and end. Guests receiving invitations should be made to understand that they should not extend the invitation to others.
4. The parents of the host or hostess should know the names of all who were invited, their addresses and phone numbers, when possible.
5. Parents of children invited to parties should make sure that the party will be adequately supervised before giving permission to attend.
6. Parents should be alert in preventing alcoholic beverages from being brought to the party and be watchful for guests stepping outside and returning with alcohol on their breath.
7. If you are planning a large party, it is advisable to notify the police department's Juvenile Bureau. If your party is "crashed" by ill-mannered and persistent intruders, call the police immediately.

X. BABY SITTERS

Your Child as a Baby Sitter

If your child has an opportunity to baby-sit, use the following suggestions to help her:

1. If a call comes from a family she does not know, have her ask for the name, address and phone number and tell them she will ask for permission from her family and will call them back later. Check information with the phone book before giving your permission.
2. Take your child to the job the first time to meet her employer, to see the situation in which she is working, and to arrange for her proper transportation home. Keep the address and telephone number near your phone.
3. Tell your child not to admit a stranger to the house while her employer is away. Her own friends should not visit her on the job without special permission from her employer.
4. Have her ask for the name and phone number of a telephone caller and offer to take a message but not give information over the phone.

5. Have her refer any suspicious circumstance to the police department immediately.

Employing Baby Sitters

1. Become acquainted with the person who takes care of your children. If the baby sitter has been recommended by friends, get information directly from them.
2. Give adequate instructions before you leave. Write down details such as feeding times, etc.
3. Leave the address and phone number of your destination.
4. Leave the phone numbers of the police and fire departments, your doctor, and a friend or relative close by who may be called in case of emergency.

XI. NORMAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

There are many precautions you may take to help protect yourself, your family and your home.

1. Notify the police immediately when you observe a suspicious person loitering near your home, near places where children are gathered, or on the street.
2. Choose a well-lighted route and do not take short cuts when you must travel alone at night.
3. Do not display money in public places.
4. Do not keep valuables or money at home; use a safety deposit box at your bank.
5. If you are robbed, make note of the thief's appearance, speech habits or any unusual behavior. Notify the police as soon as possible.
6. If you are awakened in the night by an intruder, remain quiet and watch him carefully. Call the police as soon as possible. Do not touch anything until the police can investigate.
7. Insist that callers identify themselves before you open the door.
8. Keep your doors locked at all times. Put safety devices on windows to make them safe while open.
9. Do not leave door keys in hiding places outside your house.

If you lose a key, replace your door locks immediately.

10. When you employ people to work in or around your home, investigate them thoroughly, insist on bonafide references and check them.
11. Cancel your milk and newspaper delivery service when you plan to be away from home.
12. Have a friend or neighbor pick up your mail and watch over the house for you.



13. Call your police department and make a vacation house report if you plan to be gone for more than five days.
14. Never leave your purse unattended on a counter or a chair when you are shopping. Hold on to your purse firmly, preferably at the lock.
15. Keep your purse in your lap when you are attending public gatherings. Do not place it on the floor or an empty seat.

SELECTED LAWS FOR YOUTH

The following section is made to summarize and interpret selected Laws for Youth in an effort to bring about a better understanding of their meaning.

Many of the laws have been briefed and rephrased in order to clarify and conserve space.

Any further information requested can be obtained from your Police Juvenile Bureau.

The abbreviations which are used to designate the various codes are as follows:

| | |
|--------|--------------------------------|
| A.C.C. | Albany City Code |
| B.C.O. | Berkeley City Ordinance |
| B.P.C. | Business and Professional Code |
| C.C. | Civil Code |
| E.C. | Education Code |
| H.S.C. | Health and Safety Code |
| L.C. | Labor Code |
| P.C. | Penal Code |
| V.C. | Vehicle Code |
| W.I.C. | Welfare and Institutions Code |

Where the term minor is used, the reference is to all persons under the age of twenty-one years.

Where the term juvenile is used, it refers to all persons under the age of eighteen years.

XII. BICYCLES

Your child will be issued a Bicycle Handbook from your police department when he receives his bicycle license. This is given to you for your information, help, and safety. Read it carefully, understand it, and follow the rules.

1. *Registration and Transfers*

1. In order to operate a bicycle in Berkeley or Albany the bicycle must be registered and licensed.
2. The current license plate must be properly attached to the bicycle. (The fee for registration and licensing is fifty cents.) B.C.O. 2726 N.S., A.C.C. 6.41).
3. In order to obtain a license a bicycle must be in safe mechanical condition.
4. Whenever a bicycle is sold or transferred, the transaction must be reported to the police department. The purpose of this is to discourage the stealing of bicycles and to enable the police to return lost or stolen bicycles to the owners. If a bicycle is registered the chances are twice as great that it will be recovered if lost or stolen. (B.C.O. 2726 N.S., A.C.C. 6.48).

2. Bicycle Safety

1. In general, bicycle riders are required to observe the same "rules of the road" and the safe traffic regulations that apply to the driver of an automobile. (21050 V.C.)
2. At night every bicycle in operation must have a white light which can be seen from a distance of 300 feet in front of the bicycle, and an approved red light or reflector on the rear of the bicycle. (B.C.O. 2430 N.S., A.C.C. 6.9)
3. The "borrowing" of a bicycle without the owner's permission, merely for the purpose of using it temporarily and with the intention of returning it, is in violation of the law. (499b P.C.)
4. Bicycles should not be operated on the sidewalk in business districts or on school grounds, playgrounds and parks.
5. Ride your bicycle as close to the right hand curb as possible, except when preparing to make a left-hand turn.
6. Ride single file when going in groups.
7. Hitching a ride by hanging onto a moving vehicle is unsafe.
8. It is not safe to "trick ride."
9. Park bicycles in racks or other facilities intended to be used for that purpose.
10. Use hand signals when turning or stopping.
11. Walk your bicycle across busy streets instead of riding it across.
12. Lock your bicycle for safekeeping.

XIII. CONTRIBUTING TO THE DELINQUENCY OF A MINOR

It is unlawful:

1. For any person to commit any act or omit the performance of any duty, which causes any person under twenty-one years of age to come within the provisions of Sections 600, 601, or 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. (Refer to Section XIII, Page 13.)

2. For any person who by any act or omission, or by threats, commands, or persuasion induces or endeavors to induce any minor or ward or dependent child of the Juvenile Court, to fail or refuse to conform to a lawful order of the Juvenile Court. The District Attorney shall prosecute all violations charged under this section. (272 Penal Code.)

XIV. DISTURBING OR DISORDERLY CONDUCT

It is unlawful:

1. To disturb the peace and quiet of any neighborhood or person by offensive conduct, fighting, vulgar or profane language. (415 P.C.)
2. To throw any substance at a vehicle. (23110 V.C.)
3. To drive a motor vehicle with cutout, pipes, faulty muffler or any other device causing excessive or unusual noise. (27150 V.C.)
4. If two or more people assemble, and their assembly results in disturbing the public peace, they are legally obliged to disperse when a law enforcement officer commands them to do so. (416 P.C.)
5. To block or obstruct a sidewalk. (B.C.O. 2795 N.S.)

XV. EMPLOYMENT

General Rules

The law provides many rules and instructions relating to the employment of minors to protect their health, safeguard them from accidents, prevent unreasonable interference with their education, and keep them out of environments which might contribute to delinquency. (Ed. C. 12304, 12551, 12701, 12702; L.C. 1290.)

Work Permits

Work permits are necessary for all minors under 18 years of age. Employers must obtain a copy of a work permit whether issued for use when school is in session or for Saturdays and vacations. (L.C. 1299; E.C. 12301, 12304, 12307, 12551, 12701, 12702.)

Exceptions

Minors engaged at agriculture, horticulture, viticulture, or do-

mestic work during the time when public school is not in session when work is performed on the premises owned, operated, or controlled by their parent or guardian do not need a work permit. (E.C. 12269; L.C. 1394B.)

Issuance

Permits are issued by school authorities except for performance in theater, motion pictures, and radio, and television broadcasting. Permits for this work are issued by the State Labor Commissioner.

1. Minors 16 and 17 may work full time providing they attend continuation classes, have graduated, or have been exempted from school attendance. (E.C. 12551.)
2. Minors 14, 15, 16 and 17 years of age attending full time school may receive permits to work after school and on a regular weekly school holiday, and during vacations. (E.C. 12258, 12256.)
3. Minors 12 and 13 years of age may secure work permits to work only on a regular weekly school holiday and during vacations. (E.C. 12258.)
4. Every person authorized to sign any certificate of age or any Permits to Work, who knowingly certifies to a false statement therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor. (E.C. 12457.)
5. All minors illegally at work shall be placed or delivered into the custody of the school district. (L.C. 1307.)



Hours of Employment

Minors under 18 are not permitted to work more than 8 hours a day or more than 48 hours a week. Minors under 18 are not permitted to work before 5 a.m. or after 10 p.m. (L.C. 1391.)

Exception

Minors 16 or over employed in agriculture or domestic labor. (L.C. 1394A.)

Compulsory school time must be included in the limitation of the eight-hour day. (E.C. 12259, 12704.)

Occupational Restrictions

In general, state laws and regulations do not place many occupational restrictions on minors over age 16. (Federal laws, which apply to firms coming under the Inter-State Commerce Act, are more restrictive than those of California.)

1. Motor Vehicle Occupations: Minors under 18 shall not drive vehicles as a major duty or part of their employment. (V.C. 250, 12515.)
2. Messengers: No girl under 18 or boy under 16 years shall be permitted to work as a messenger for any telegraph, telephone, or messenger company. (L.C. 1297.)
3. Liquor Establishments: It is unlawful to employ or use the services of minors on that portion of the premises, during business hours, which is primarily designated and used for the sale or service of liquor for consumption on the premises. (B.P.C. 25663.)
4. Street Occupations: No girl under 18 years of age and no boy under 10 years of age shall be permitted to work in, or in connection with, the street occupations of peddling, boot-blacking, the sale and distribution of newspapers, etc., or in other occupations pursued in any street or public place. (L.C. 1298.) Permits are not required in the case of minors over 10 years of age engaged in the sale and distribution of newspapers and magazines as independent contractors. (Attorney General's Office Ruling, 11/27/39.)
5. Dangerous Occupations: Occupations established as dangerous for minors under age 16 are listed in L.C. 1292-94; Child Labor Order No. 2. These are summarized as follows:

Minors under the age of 16 are excluded from occupations:

- (1) in the vicinity of moving machinery;
- (2) in all building and construction work of any kind;
- (3) in delivering goods from motor vehicles;
- (4) in operating auto or truck;
- (5) in bowling alley, pool, or billiard hall;
- (6) upon any railroad, vessel, or boat;
- (7) in public messenger service;
- (8) in connection with poisonous acids, excessive poisonous dusts;
- (9) IN ANY OCCUPATION DANGEROUS TO THE LIFE OR LIMB OR INJURIOUS TO THE HEALTH OR MORALS OF SUCH MINORS.

XVI. ENTERTAINMENT

It is unlawful for any person:

1. Under the age of twenty-one years to visit or play pool in a public card room, a public pool or billiard room. (2899 N.S.)
2. To gamble. (P.C. 330.)
3. Under the age of eighteen years to play any mechanical pin amusement game or device or for any person to permit any minor under eighteen years of age to use, play or operate any mechanical pin amusement game or device within the City of Albany. (A.C.C. 19.1.)
4. To operate, keep, maintain, rent, or play, any pin amusement game or devise within the City of Berkeley. (B.C.O. 2899 N.S.)
5. Or organization to hold a public dance without first obtaining a permit from the Police Department. (B.C.O. 3289 N.S.)

XVII. FIGHTING

1. Fighting is unlawful under all conditions with the exception of organized boxing matches held under regular supervision. It is unlawful to attempt or commit violent injury, use force

or violence, throw chemicals, or use a deadly weapon or instrument of force, likely to produce bodily injury upon another person. (240, 242, 244, 245 P.C.)

2. Fighting in public quite often attracts large groups and results in disturbing the peace of the neighborhood. (415 P.C.)

XVIII. FIRECRACKERS AND FIREWORKS

1. It is unlawful for any person to own, use, or sell fireworks of any kind. (B.C.O. 3483 N.S., A.C.C. 21.9.) The purpose of this statute is to reduce the dangers to persons and property.
2. Many children are still being injured each year by fireworks. In order to enjoy a safe Fourth of July, take your family to a fireworks display which has been granted a permit, and which is directed and supervised by the proper authorities.

XIX. HITCHHIKING

Hitchhiking is dangerous because:

1. It contributes to traffic accidents.
2. Hitchhikers are sometimes victims of serious crimes.
3. Persons giving rides to strangers may also become victims of crimes.
4. In case of an accident, the driver of the automobile may be liable for injuries received by the passengers.



Hitchhiking Law

No person shall stand in a roadway for the purpose of soliciting a ride from the driver of any vehicle. (V.C. 21957.)

XX. JUVENILE COURT

The basic philosophy of the Juvenile Court, which is presided over by a Superior Court Judge, is to consider the juveniles who are brought before the Court to be wards of the State, and to be helped rather than punished.

A juvenile and his parents are assured by the Welfare and Institutions Code of California of all their legal rights when brought before the Court.

Any person under the age of twenty-one years who comes within any of the following descriptions is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court which may adjudge such person to be a dependent child of the court.

1. Who is in need of proper and effective parental care or control and has no parent or guardian, or has no parent or guardian willing to exercise or capable of exercising such care or control, or has no parent or guardian actually exercising such care or control.
2. Who is destitute, or who is not provided with the necessities of life, or who is not provided with a home or suitable place of abode, or whose home is an unfit place for him by reason of neglect, cruelty, or depravity of either of his parents, or his guardian or other person in whose custody or care he is. (600 W.I.C.)

The Juvenile Court may adjudge a person to be a ward of the court if he is under twenty-one years of age, and falls within the following descriptions:

1. Who persistently or habitually refuses to obey the reasonable and proper orders or directions of his parents, guardian, custodian or school authorities.
2. Or who is beyond the control of such person.
3. Or who is a habitual truant from school within the meaning of any law of this State.
4. Or who from any cause is in danger of leading an idle, disso-

lute, lewd or immoral life. (W.I.C. 601.)

Any person under the age of twenty-one years who violates any law of this State or of the United States or any ordinance of any city or county of this State defining crime or who, after having been found by the juvenile court to be a person described by Section 601, fails to obey any lawful order of the juvenile court, is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge such person to be a ward of the court. (W.I.C. 602.)



XXI. LIQUOR REGULATIONS

It is unlawful for persons under twenty-one (21) years of age to:

1. Purchase any alcoholic beverage. (B.P.C. 25658.)
2. Present false evidence of age to obtain alcoholic beverage. (B.P.C. 25661.)
3. Possess liquor on any street, highway, or in any public place. (B.P.C. 25662.)

It is unlawful for any person to:

1. Sell, furnish or give, liquor to any person under twenty-one years of age. (B.P.C. 25658.)
2. Employ or use the services of a minor in or on premises which are primarily designed and used for sale and service of liquor consumption. (B.P.C. 25663.)

3. Consume or give liquor to any person in or on any public school or school grounds. (B.P.C. 25608.)
4. Appear in a public place in an intoxicated condition. (B.C.O. 1358 N.S. 1a.)

XXII. LOITERING — JUVENILES DURING LATE HOURS

1. No person under eighteen (18) years of age shall loiter in or about any public place after 10:00 p.m. and before sunrise the following day, unless accompanied by a legal parent, guardian or spouse over twenty-one years of age. (B.C.O. 3504 N.S., A.C.C. 21.15.)
2. Parents are also subject to prosecution if they permit their children to violate this ordinance. (B.C.O. 3504 N.S., A.C.C. 21.15.)
3. This ordinance is intended to discourage the aimless congegation of juveniles on streets and in public places which so frequently results in various acts of malicious mischief and public disorder. Loitering has been the subject of court decisions, and is commonly expressed as "hanging around." It is equally applicable to persons on foot or in automobiles. Aimlessly driving about the city at late hours is forbidden.
4. The ordinance is not intended for youngsters who have legitimate business on the street after 10:00 p.m.

XXIII. LOITERING NEAR SCHOOLS

It is unlawful to:

1. Loiter about any school or public place where school children normally attend or congregate. (P.C. 647a.2.)
2. Loiter, prowl, or wander about private property of another in the night time. (P.C. 647.12.)
3. This law is designed to protect the children of our communities from child molesters, narcotics peddlers, and other undesirables. It is also designed to prevent youngsters from one school coming to another and loitering near it in order to start trouble. School officials are aware of this law and cooperate fully with the police to prevent loitering.

XXIV. MALICIOUS ACTS

It is unlawful to:

1. Maliciously damage books, etc., in any public library, exhibition, etc. (E.C. 28801.)
2. Keep, deface, or injure school property. PARENTS ARE LIABLE. (E.C. 10606.) (See PARENTAL LIABILITY, Section XXX.)
3. Remove, displace, injure, or destroy any part of any railroad, etc., or to place an obstruction on the tracks, etc., tamper with apparatus, trespass or evade payment of fares on any railroad. (P.C. 587, 587a, 587b, 587c.)
4. Throw glass or substances likely to injure persons, animals, or vehicles on any public highway or remove or damage, etc., barriers, signs, or lights on highways, telegraph lines, telephone or electrical lines, or public utilities. (P.C. 588a, 588b, 590, 591, 593, 593b, 593c.)
5. Poison or maliciously kill or injure animals. (P.C. 596, 597, and related sections.)
6. Trespass on privately owned lands under cultivation, or enclosed by a fence, or uncultivated or unenclosed lands where signs forbidding trespass are displayed; or fail to immediately leave such lands when ordered to do so by the owner; or injure crops; or remove, deface, or alter landmarks. (P.C. 602, 604, 605.)
7. Enter dwellings or structures built for human occupation and injure or destroy any property; or to injure or destroy any place of confinement. (P.C. 603, 606.)
8. Maliciously injure or destroy any real or personal property not otherwise specified. (594 P.C.)
9. Not to immediately relinquish a party line when the line is needed for an emergency telephone call. (P.C. 384.)
10. Willfully tamper with a fire alarm apparatus or send a false alarm by public fire alarm box or by any other means. (P.C. 625a.)
11. Wilfully resist, delay, or interfere with any law enforcement officer, in the discharge or attempt to discharge any of his duties. (P.C. 148.)

12. Make any false police report. (P.C. 148.5.)

XXV. MARRIAGE LAWS

1. A male twenty-one years of age or older, or a female eighteen years of age or older, may marry without parental consent. (C.C. 56.)
2. A male eighteen or older or a female sixteen or older may marry if they have the consent of their parents. (C.C. 56.)
3. A boy under eighteen or a girl under sixteen needs both the consent of his or her parents and the approval of the Juvenile Court. (C.C. 56.)



XXVI. MILITARY OBLIGATION

1. All young men are required to register with the Selective Service within five days after their eighteenth birthday.
2. Your local Selective Service Board is located at 2199 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, TH 8-8083.

XXVII. MORALS

1. There are a great many laws which protect youngsters against immoral practices, such as indecent exposure, child molesting, and so forth. If you learn of any morals offense, even though you do not know the identity of the responsible person, you should notify the police immediately.

2. If you are able to identify the offender you have a responsibility to your own children and all the children of the community. You should be willing to sign a complaint against the offender, and to appear as a witness in court if necessary. In this way you may prevent other children from being victims of the same offender.

XXVIII. MOTOR VEHICLES

A motor vehicle in the hands of an irresponsible or immature person is a dangerous instrument. Before signing for your child's driver's license, or allowing him to drive a motor vehicle satisfy yourself that he is ready and willing to accept the responsibilities that go hand in hand with this privilege.

A motor vehicle is an expensive luxury, and a teen-ager should not be allowed to operate one unless he has sufficient funds for its operation.

Driver's Licenses

1. It is unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle unless he has a valid license or permit issued by the California Department of Motor Vehicles. (V.C. 12500.)
2. A parent may be prosecuted if he causes or permits his minor child to drive without a valid license or permit (V.C. 14607.)
3. No driver's license may be issued to any person under the age of sixteen years except under certain unusual conditions or circumstances specified in the Vehicle Code under Sections 12513 and 12514. (V.C. 12512.)
4. Any person over the age of fifteen years and six months may apply to the Department of Motor Vehicles for an instruction permit. This permit while in an applicant's possession, entitles him to drive a motor vehicle upon the highways for a period not exceeding six months when accompanied by, and under the immediate supervision of, a licensed driver eighteen years of age or older. (V.C. 12509.)
5. Any student over the age of fourteen years who is taking a course in automobile driver training in a secondary school may apply to the principal of the school for a student license. This application must be signed by the student's parent or guardian. (V.C. 12650.)
6. The requirements concerning drivers' licenses and instruction

permits are the same for motor scooters, motor bikes, and any **other motor** driven vehicles as they are for automobiles. One **exception to this is** that the holder of an instruction permit is not required to be accompanied by a licensed driver when operating one of these vehicles.

7. In general, no person under the age of twenty-one years may obtain a driver's license unless the application is signed and verified by his parents or guardian. (V.C. 17701.)
8. When a parent signs for his child's driver's license the parent thereby assumes substantial financial liability for damages caused by the child's operation of any motor vehicle. (V.C. 17707.)
9. Whether or not the child is licensed, the parent may be held liable for damages in a substantial amount if the child operated the motor vehicle with the parent's express or implied permission. (V.C. 17708.)

XXIX. NARCOTICS

It is unlawful to:

1. Possess, transport, sell, furnish, administer, or give away or offer or attempt to possess, etc., any narcotics except with a legal prescription. (H.S.C. 11500, 11557.)
2. Solicit, induce, encourage, or intimidate any minor to violate any provision of the Narcotic Act. (H.S.C. 11501, 11714.)
3. Plant, cultivate, harvest, dry or process Marihuana, etc. (H.S.C. 11530.)
4. Possess an opium pipe or any device, contrivance, instrument, or paraphernalia used for unlawfully injecting or smoking a narcotic. (H.C.C. 11555.)
5. Visit or to be in any room or place where any narcotics are being or have recently been unlawfully smoked or used. (H.S.C. 11556.)
6. Unlawfully use or be addicted to the unlawful use of narcotics. (H.S.C. 11721.)
7. Forge or alter a narcotic prescription, or to obtain or have possession of any narcotic by any forged, fictitious, or altered prescription. (H.S.C. 11715.)

8. Unlawfully transport, keep, deposit or conceal narcotics in any vehicles or for occupant of vehicle to unlawfully possess narcotics. Any Peace Officer of this State may seize the vehicle and it shall be forfeited to the State. (H.S.C. 11610, 11611.)

XXX. PARENTAL LIABILITY

1. In addition to any other liability that may be imposed by law, the Civil Code provides that parents are liable when their minor child commits any act of willful misconduct which results in any injury to the property of another in an amount not to exceed three hundred dollars for each willful act. (C.C. 1714.1.)
2. Another statute provides that parents are liable, without any limitation as to amount, for any damage caused to school property by the willful acts of their children. (E.C. 16074.)
3. Under the general rules of law a parent may sometimes be held liable for damages caused by his child when the parent participated, to any material degree, in the situation which resulted in the damage. (See also the reference to parental liability for damages under the topic of DRIVERS' LICENSES.)

XXXI. POLICE PROCEDURES

The Police in your city have a two-fold responsibility.

1. Protection of Society.
2. The Welfare of the Individual.

It is the function of the police to discover delinquency and cases of abuse or neglect, and to determine if there is sufficient cause to bring the matter to the attention of the Juvenile Court.

Remember the Police Department is here to serve you. In cases of emergency, lost and found children, lost property, etc., call your Police Department.

Your Police Department will contact you whenever it becomes necessary to detain your child, either as a victim, suspect, or a person responsible for an offense. If your child is taken to Juvenile Hall, you will be notified.

If you have any questions concerning a police contact with your

child, call your Police Department Juvenile Bureau and an officer will be happy to assist you.

XXXII. SCHOOL REGULATIONS

1. Every child between the ages of eight and sixteen years, who is not exempted by the proper school authorities, is required to attend a full-time day school. (E.C. 16601, 16621.)
2. All persons between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years of age who have not been graduated from a high school or had an equal amount of education in a private school, and who are not exempted by school authorities shall attend special continuation education classes for not less than four hours per week. (E.C. 17001, 19021.)
3. Since regular attendance is required, absences of pupils from a session or part of a session of a school day should be explained in writing or in person by the guardians or parents of such pupil. If you have an attendance problem with your children, please contact your school attendance supervisor.
4. Automobiles at school:
 1. Albany. It is the policy of the Unified School District of Albany that students are not to drive cars to school except in cases of urgent need, in which case a permit may be obtained from school authorities.



2. Albany and Berkeley. It is the policy of both Berkeley and Albany School Districts that students who drive cars to school must legally park immediately upon arrival, and they cannot be moved during the school day, including lunch period, without permission of the school authorities.
5. The Dean of Girls, the Dean of Boys, several counselors, the school nurse, and the school psychologist or Guidance Clinic are all available for student counseling. Their primary objective is to help the student make the best adjustment to personal and school problems. It is suggested that students and parents alike avail themselves of this service as often as they feel the need.
6. Hazing, initiating, or mistreating new students or others on or off the school property is forbidden by law and is cause for suspension. The law provides that "no student shall conspire to haze, engage in hazing, or commit any act that injures, degrades, or disgraces any fellow student or person attending the institution." (E.C. 16126.)
7. Damage to school property is covered under the topic of PARENTAL LIABILITY, Section XXX, Page 25.)

XXXIII. TOBACCO

1. It is unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, give, or furnish to any person under the age of eighteen years any tobacco, cigarette, cigarette papers, or any other preparation of tobacco. (P.C. 308.)
2. Smoking or having tobacco on school premises constitutes good cause for the suspension or expulsion of a pupil. (E.C. 16073.)

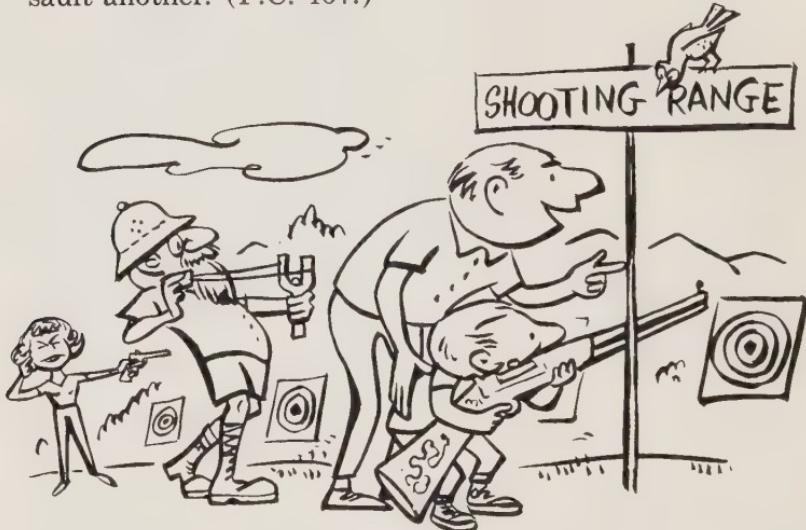
XXXIV. WEAPONS

It is unlawful:

1. For any person, corporation, or dealer to sell, deliver, or otherwise transfer any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person to any person under the age of eighteen years. (P.C. 12072.)
2. For any person to make, import into the state, sell, or possess any type of blackjack or brass knuckles, or for any person to

carry any explosive substance, dirk, or dagger concealed upon his person. (P.C. 12020.)

3. To shoot any firearm from or upon a public highway or road. (P.C. 347a.)
4. To draw or exhibit any firearm or deadly weapon in the presence of others in an angry or threatening manner. (P.C. 417.)
5. To have possession of a deadly weapon with the intent to assault another. (P.C. 467.)



6. For any person to fire or discharge any firearm or gun of any nature (including BB guns), or to make use of any sling-shot or blow-gun within the city limits, except on a licensed shooting range. Even on a range a juvenile must be supervised by a qualified adult. (B.C.O. 2878 N.S., A.C.C. 21.9.)
7. For any person to carry upon his person, or to have in his possession any dangerous weapons, including any knife with a blade of three inches or longer, and including any switchblade or snapblade knife, regardless of the length of the blade. (B.C.O. 2881 N.S., A.C.C. 21.6.)
8. To sell, give away, or have in possession, any switch-blade knife, having a blade over two inches in length. (P.C. 653k.)

AMERICA'S GREATEST RESOURCE — OUR YOUTH

Our youth are the persons who will carry on what we have started.

They will take our place and, when we are gone, attend to those things we think are so important.

We may adopt policies and make plans, but how they will be carried out depends on them.

We may create leagues and sign treaties; they will have to manage them.

They will assume control of our cities, states, and nation.

They will step in to take over the responsibilities for our schools, universities and corporations.

All our work is for them; it will be judged, praised or condemned by them.

Our reputation and future are in their hands.

The fate of the nation and all humanity is in their hands.

Therefore, it would be well to give them your attention.

A FAMILY QUIZ CAN BE A CHALLENGE. HOW MUCH HAVE YOU LEARNED? (True or False)

1. Hitch hiking is dangerous only on main streets.
2. It is not important for a child to let his parents know where he is if he is at a friend's house.
3. The chief danger in playing in a construction area is to the large equipment.
4. In planning a party a guest list is an important item.
5. The phone number of the home where she is working is the most important one for a baby sitter to have.
6. The main purpose of bicycle licenses is to collect money.
7. The use of profane language on playgrounds is against the law.
8. No seventeen year old may work full time.
9. Operating a truck is established as a dangerous occupation for a minor under age sixteen.
10. It is unlawful to play any pin amusement game or device within the City of Berkeley.
11. A fireworks display may be held in Albany or Berkeley under some conditions.
12. Habitual truancy only concerns schools.
13. Loitering about schools is unlawful.
14. Parents may be liable for damage done to school property.
15. A party line does not have to be relinquished just because someone else needs to make an emergency telephone call.
16. A minor must be sixteen years of age before applying for a learner's permit to drive.
17. A parent who signs a minor's driver's license assumes a sub-

- stantial liability for damages caused by the minor's operation of any motor vehicle.
18. All juveniles must have "Permits to Work" in order to be employed.
 19. When a used bicycle is sold or purchased the transaction should be reported to the police department.
 20. Hazing or initiating new students at school is permitted in Albany and Berkeley.

FOR DISCUSSION

What are some of the reasons why Hitch Hiking is dangerous?

Why should a child inform his parents if he plans to go to a friend's home to play?

Name some items a person should consider when planning a party.

What are some possible dangers in playing in or around a construction area?

What are some of the items of information a Baby Sitter should plan to have?

Name some of the reasons for bicycle licensing.

What are some of the restrictions set up to make parks and playgrounds more attractive and safer places to play?

Name some of the requirements and restrictions concerned with work permits.

Why is it unlawful to own, use, or sell fireworks?

What are some of the laws concerning parent responsibility for the acts of children?

What are some of the problems connected with "loitering"?

What are malicious acts?

What is the basic philosophy of the Juvenile Court?

How have schools provided for student counseling?

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